The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder in extreme eastern portion Tuesday afternoon; northwesterly winds.

The Dakotas—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; cloudy Wednesday; warmer in west portion Tuesday afternoon; warmer Wednesday; variable winds.

Montana—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; threatening Wednesday; warmer in extreme western portion Tuesday afternoon; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday afternoon or night; high northwesterly winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. ——Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	21
Lowest temperature	5
Average temperature	13
Daily range	16
Barometer	30.15
Humidity	76
Precipitation	.01
7 p. m., temperature	20

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Battleford	—6	4	Boston	16	26
Bismarck	0	6	Chicago	18	18
Duluth	18	24	Cincinnati	14	16
Edmonton	4	10	Cleveland	14	16
Havre	6	18	Denver	30	38
Helena	4	6	Detroit	18	18
Huron	6	16	New Orleans	44	46
Medicine H.	18	20	New York	18	22
Minnedosa	8	24	Omaha	16	18
Pr. Albert	—6	4	Philadelphia	18	22
Qu'Appelle	—8	2	Pittsburg	12	12
Williston	0	8	St. Louis	18	20
Winnipeg	8	14	Washington	16	22
Buffalo	16	16			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). —Below zero.

SOME POSSIBILITIES OF 1900.

Human expectation runs high regarding the year 1900. Great as are the wonders that have come into being during the year which has just closed its books, the world looks forward for much more wonderful things and more of them during the coming twelve months. The event alone will prove whether the unbounded faith in the possibilities of the future which distinguishes this generation will be justified.

There are at least a few wonderful things which are not unlikely to come to pass during the year 1900. One of these is the marvel of men taking wings and flying into space, to go whither they will and return how and when they will and entirely at their leisure. The problem of aerial navigation has become much simplified. France, ever foremost in advances in this particular line of invention, has produced some results within the past year which render it extremely likely that the only problem in the art still unsolved will disappear before we have entered on the twentieth century. Its inventive genius has furnished the wings. May it not be that Yankee invention will teach the world, even in the brief space of a year, how to use its wings with perfect safety?

Just such a work as this is now devolving on the ingenious Yankee regarding the automobile. France has wrought splendidly in the work of dipensing with the horse in the less exciting journey of the country road. With almost absolute assurance may it not be predicted that the United states will bring the invention to such perfection that it will be within the reach of those who are not expected to expend a small fortune in the purchase of a private coach? By whomsoever the result is to be accomplished, it is certain that the twentieth century will still be in its youth when the horse has been completely superseded for purposes of private conveyance.

The greatest blessing which the new year may hold within its compass for us all is the blessing of peace. With the proceedings of the peace convention ratified by the principal nations of Europe, the year 1900 will be certain to live in history as the most memorable, even if the last, of the nineteenth century.

Before the twentieth century has dawned the American republic will have taken rank as one of the great naval powers of the world, and the American flag may, with the dawning of the new era, become an object as familiar to those who now go down in ships to the sea as even the British union jack itself. If this expectation is not realized, it will be because this people recognize their vassalage, at least in the domain of foreign carrying commerce, to foreign powers.

Most of us will live to welcome the new century in, as we have lived to welcome the new year. Then, if French genius has full play in the direction indicated by the press dispatches of the Globe within the past few days, it may not be impossible that some of us will yet live even to usher in the twenty-first century also. For is it not recorded that two scientists of Paris have discovered the secret of perpetual life and have sustained the far-sighted wisdom of Ponce de Leon? While these modest gentlemen expressly disclaim having acquired the divine power of prolonging life indefinitely, they are certain that the addition of a trifle of a century or so to the duration of human life is easily at their disposal.

But, after all, the year on whose threshold we stand holds its own secrets. We can but guess at them. If, however, it will render as high service to the cause of human advancement as did the year which now peacefully slumbers in the grave of the past, it will have done well.

Emperor William has scored what in newspaper circles would be called a "scoop" by inaugurating his new century a whole year ahead of the rest of the world.

LET MR. GAGE RESIGN.

Secretary Gage has so far yielded to the demands of an aroused public sentiment that he has abandoned the deposit in the Standard Oil bank, of New York, known by the corporate name of the City National, of his $1,000,000 daily. He had given that institution the benefit of a trifle of $17,250,000 in deposits before he came to an understanding of the truth that the alliance between the treasury department and that particular bank did not meet with enthusiastic public applause.

Now that Mr. Gage has come into at least partial possession of his senses, the following provision of the United States revised statutes does not appear to him to be so much a matter of remote consideration as it did ten days ago:

"No person appointed to the office of secretary of the treasury, or first comptroller, or first auditor, or treasurer, or register, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be the owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself or by another in trust for him any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the United States."

"No person appointed to the office of secretary of the treasury * * * shall * * * be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state,or of the United States." That is the language. It is plain enough. Even if the palpable defiance of all good taste and just perception of the proprieties of public life were not sufficient to prevent any banker whatever from going to the head of the fiscal department of the government, this provision of the federal statutes certainly cannot be ignored.

Secretary Gage was president of the First National Bank of Chicago at the time of his appointment. He resigned, of course. No doubt. Apart from every other consideration, it was necessary to do so, in order to prevent the plain application of even the letter of the law to his case. Great men like Mr. Gage are not wont to stand on trifles such as the spirit of the law in any direction. Hence it was conceded the resignation was all that was required. But it now transpires that in the list of stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, published last June and submitted to the board of assessors of Chicago, Secretary Gage was down for 700 shares of the stock of that bank. Since then no notice of publication of their transfer has been given.

Many of us remember the sensation that was created many years ago when the nomination of A. T. Stewart for secretary of the treasury by President Grant was withdrawn because of the existence of the provision of law above quoted.

The proper thing for Mr. Gage to do under all the circumstances is to resign his office. If he does not, his removal will be in order. The office which A. T. Stewart could not hold under the law he has plainly been holding in violation of both law and morals.

COMING AS A POLITICIAN.

Unless the Washington correspondent of the Globe is at fault the people of the Northwest are destined to witness another "swing aound the circle" by our good Chistian national executive. He will come, we are informed, in the spring, when human thought is supposed to run lightly to love, to spout politics. In other words, the mission of the good man is "to enlighten the voters."

Under the pretense of welcoming the returning volunteers, President McKinley last summer started out on an ante-election stumping tour. It was pure patriotism, of course, we were assured, which had dragged him away from his desk at the White house. But it was found that it was a malignant type of party bitterness which tipped his tongue in all he had to say to the home-coming soldiers. He had no compunction about resorting to what was no better than an ignoble party political trick; and he very clearly showed what the patriotism of the average imperialist politician consists of before he had gone far in the completion of his itinerary.

Nowhere else did the president violate the proprieties and decencies of the occasion so openly, perhaps, as during his sojourn in these two cities. When Gov. Lind felt compelled to interfere, as he did, it is apparent that the case was an extreme one. At this distance of time the perusal of President McKinley's speech of so-called welcome creates surprise that any man possessed of the instincts of a man of refinement, as it is assumed the president possesses them, could have been guilty of the plain violation of hospitality and good taste which that speech reveals.

It is pleasant to reflect that there is no such false pretense indulged in on this occasion. If the president comes to the Northwest during his contemplated journey to and from San Francisco, he comes avowedly as any other imperialist politician might come—to spout. He must divest himself of his character of chief executive of this people if he comes here in any such mission. He will not be permitted to do as he did so flagrantly last summer, when he so deftly transformed an occasion which had wrought on the feelings and sympathies of an entire nation into an opportunity to make political capital for himself and the band of mercenaries with whom his administration is identified in the minds of a large proportion of the American people.

The city of St. Paul can well afford to dispense with the presence of even the president of the United States when he chooses beforehand to cast aside all that renders his office an object of popular love and veneration.

OUR COMEDY OF ERRORS.

"I never recommended," says Comptroller McCardy to one of his newspaper organs, "that the insurance fund be used for operating expenses by the school board." No; Mr. McCardy never did. But his party associates, the majority of the council, have so recommended, and Mayor Kiefer has acted on the recommendation by hurriedly approving a resolution which puts an end to the insurance fund and transfers the $30,000 represented by that fund to the school board. What Mr. McCardy did was to recommend that $20,000 of that amount be used for school building purposes. The one resolution was just as legal as the other, no more and no less, under the operation of the very provision of the city charter which the comptroller quotes to his newspaper organ for the enlightenment of a poorly informed public.

In the mysterious dispensations of the city administration under the Republican machine one is naturally at a loss to comprehend just why the Republican council should fly in the face of the city charter and of its great expounder, McCardy, by doing as it has done. There is no longer any surprise to be felt by anyone as to any action or recommendation of the impeccable Mr. McCardy, of course. And so he may be dismissed from the proposition, at least in its present bearings. But what can we say for the council and the mayor? What are they driving at in going in direct opposition not only to McCardy, but to the advice and opinion of the city's legal adviser, Mr. Markham?

McCardy has declared that every dollar of that $30,000 was taken from the general fund. The city attorney insists that there is no authority to take a dollar from the general fund for the support of the schools. In his suggestion that the insurance fund be used for school purposes Mr. Markham expressly declared that he "assumed" that that fund was not derived from that source. Of course the assumption was false, whether or not Mr. Markham knew it when he made it.

For all practical purposes, then, McCardy and Markham are in agreement. But look at where they stand respectively with reference to the council. McCardy says he will not make the transfer of that $30,000 to the school fund until the courts order him to do so. If the courts are to so order him, it will only be after Mr. Markham has applied to the courts to do so. Will Mr. Markham do the bidding of the council and the mayor and apply for a mandamus to compel McCardy to do what he (Markham) has advised the council they have no legal authority to do? That is a conundrum which of course it would require a mind profoundly schooled in the mysteries of the Republican machine to give the answer to.

The Globe rather believes that it can distinguish the lineaments of the particular Ethiopian who withholds himself from general view behind this apparently irreconcilable difference among the directors of the local Republican machine. The time has not quite arrived yet, in the progress of the delightful comedy of errors which at present occupies the local political boards, to drag the sable gentleman into the light.

To the Third regiment, so long stationed at Fort Snelling, belongs the honor of the capture of the first lady of the Filipino republic.

Aguinaldo believes in the old adage, "Ladies first." Mrs. Aguinaldo has surrendered to the Americans.

A man is not necessarily a dude because he wears rolled-up trousers. They may be fringed at the bottom.

Probably Mrs. Aguinaldo's real motive in surrendering was to recover her lost wardrobe.

Mr. Maher does not take much stock in the belief that there is luck in odd numbers.

Now it has or it has not, and you can believe as you please about it.

The Iowa Republican machine does not appear to be out of Gear.

By this time most people have turned back to the old leaf.

Gen. French found it a happy New Year.

Have you sworn on again yet?

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The masquerade incident of the volatile Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister" has been condensed and smelted into a most sympathy-winning play by the author, J. M. Barrie. But after giving due acknowledgment to Mr. Barrie for his fine literary conception of plot and style in the stirring story of Thrums, one must confess that its success as a play is due wholly to the one central figure, Lady Babbie, and that even this part has been created and humanized by a woman—Maude Adams. For, after a play is finished, the plot evolved, the details picked in with the most artistic tints, and the succession of climaxes carefully arranged, it still remains for some real actor or actress to breathe into it the spirit of life. Miss Adams did this. In Grace Heyer, who yesterday carried the leading role at the Metropolitan, Maude Adams has a most worthy and deserving emulator. Pretty, graceful and winning, the heroine of the Rintoul Castle escapade achieved a gratifying success before an audience that largely exceeded the seating capacity of the house.

All who have read the book will readily single out and link together in their minds the principal events of the play. But they will miss much of artistic condensation and concentrated action if they fail to witness the comedy drama. It is the story of an honest young man's love for a supposed gypsy girl, even against what he believes to be his better judgment. It is, also, a question whether Gavin Dishart does not exhibit more personal bravery when he is disillusioned and realizes the real character and position of his wife than when he defends against persecution the beautiful gypsy.

Lady Babbie, the daughter of old Lord Rintoul, acting on a benevolent impulse, assumes the character of a wandering gypsy girl. She meets Gavin Dishart, "The Little Minister," and falls in love with him as deeply as he with her. Previous to this episode an arrangement had been made to give her, as a bride, to a Capt. Halliwell. Meanwhile she is pursued by English soldiers, and, to save her from arrest, Dishart acknowledges her as his wife in the presence of witnesses. In Scotish law, at that date, this constituted a legal marriage. And here begins "the tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive." Taking up a straightforward course, under these circumstances, Gavin Dishart follows it to the end, through trial by fire, the objurgations of his deacons and the denunciations of Lord Rintoul and Capt. Halliwell, to be rewarded at the curtain's fall with a prize far more valuable, in a certain worldly sense, than the humble gypsy girl of the accidental woodland meeting.

It is not certain that the character of Lady Babbie is a pure comedy part, but were it more strongly accentuated with this element it can be said with truth that Miss Heyer would not lose in the slightest. Adolph Jackson, as Gavin Dishart, suited the action to the word, the word to the action, and his physique admirably fits the character. He plays the part as though conscious at all times that he is a clergyman with all worldly vehemence perfectly under control. Lord Rintoul, by William Charles Masser, gains the apex of his situations in the third act, and sustains himself admirably throughout. The elders of "The Little Minister's" church, Thomas Whamond, Snecky Hobart, Andrew Mealmaker and Silva Tosh, taken by Thomas Gibson, Cecil Kingstone, George Forbes and Howard Morgan, will fully meet the author's conception of these rigid Scotch Presbyterians.

A choice bit of sparkling comedy is added to the third act by Marion Convere, as Felice, the French maid of Lady Babbie. Sadie Lauer, as Micha Dow, the boy, is an earnest little actress who won with the audience particularly in the second scene of the second act. Nannie Webster, in the hands of Mrs. Kate Teneyck, is another comedy part that was not unappreciated. "The Little Minister" is a most wholesome play, pure in tone and elevated in principle. Indeed, the author could not, consistently, have made it less so with his book at hand from which to take the material. It will be at the Metropolitan all week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees. —R. F. S.

GRAND.

George H. Broadhurst's latest farcical effusion, "Why Smith Left Home," will be presented at the Grand opera house week commencing next Sunday night. The cast includes such players as Frank Tannehill Jr., Eugene Redding, C. Jay Williams, Frederick Roberts, Gilbert Gardner, Carina Jordan, Nellie Maskell, Jennie Engel, Lottie Williams, Salter, Rose Hubbard, Belle Chamberlain and Lizzie May Ulmer.

Hoyt's latest and best comedy, "A Day and a Night," packed the Grand opera house yesterday at both performances. The first popular-priced matinee will occur tomorrow at 2:30.

NOTES.

Frank Danz's Symphony orchestra will inaugurate a series of concerts at the Metropolitan on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, 1900.

The attraction at the Metropolitan for the first half of next week will be the comedy drama of "A Young Wife." The last half will be filled by Otis Skinner in "The Liars."

BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL.

Money to Preserve the Birthplace of Old Glory Will Be Raised.

The achievement of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial association, in raising the sum of $13,231 in twelve months by the sale of 10-cent certificates of membership, toward the fund for the purchase and preservation of the birthplace of Old Glory, and the erection of a suitable national memorial in honor of Betsy Ross, was announced at the annual meeting held at the Flag house, Philadelphia.

Upon the roll of honor the names of 500,000 people have been recorded as members of the association, and by adding their mites have aided in the glorious demonstration of American patriotism. The Flag house is saved from demolition by the pennies of the people. That each subscriber participating in the work might have an ever present memory, the plan for the issuance of the certificates was adopted; and that a lasting record of the patriotism of today might be made, names of all members are placed on the roll of honor, which will be kept in the flag room. No undertaking of such universal scope was ever before inaugurated to effect a patriotic end.

The subscription lists have been sent by the association to all states and territories, the Philippine islands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba, and to American residents in the capitals of the world. From this solicitation a most gratifying result has been obtained, and the certificates are to be found wherever Americans dwell. They have been sent to Alaska, Patagonia, London and Hong Kong, and intermediate places, thus encircling the world from north to south and from east to west.

The directors, appreciating the fact that loyal Americans at distant points would be eager to participate in the work, made it possible to send them the certificates at the expense of the association, thus to maintain the stipulated subscription of 10 cents, by adopting the plan of raising thirty names on a club register, and of sending the thirty certificates in one package to any address. The person forming the club receives a beautiful premium picture in ten colors, size 22x28 inches, a reproduction of the original painting by Chas. H. Weisgerber, as a testimonial.

Sixteen thousand Americans have already earned this testimonial. The requisite sum of $25,000 for the purchase and preservation of the Flag house will, it is more than assured, be secured by Flag day, June 14, 1900, and the fund for the national memorial to Betsy Ross, the fair maker of the flag, will be fairly started.

The officers, directors and charter members of this association are among the most distinguished of American statesmen, scholars, ecclesiastics, soldiers and philanthropists. Among them are:

Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of public schools, Philadelphia; Adam H. Fetterolf, president of Girard college; Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John Quincy Adams, of New York; Charles H. Weisgerber, Esq., painter of the picture, "Birth of Our Nation's Flag;" Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Supt. John Jasper, of New York public schools; Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. Benj. F. Tracy, George Canby, Esq., grandson of Betsy Ross; Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan, Rabbi Krauskopf, President James MacAlister, Ph. D., of Drexel institute, Philadelphia; Dr. Thomas Egleston, of Columbia university; Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D.; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Lieut. Francis A. Adams, George Clinton Batcheller, Esq.; Thomas Wynne, Esq.; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, state of Pennsylvania; Frederick H. Cozzens, Esq., of Detroit; Edward Payson Cone, Esq.; Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, Sydney L. Krauss, Esq.; Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, William A. Carr, Esq.; Rev. Henry C. McCook, Esq.; Charles W. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia; Judge William N. Ashman and Hon. Edwin S. Stuart.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Edward Brooks; vice president, Adam H. Fetterolf; secretary, John Quincy Adams, and treasurer, George Clinton Batcheller.

Under the seal of the association, the first authentic history of the flag will be issued as early as next March. It will have the story of the creation of the flag, told by George Canby, Esq., grandson of Betsy Ross, and will contain hitherto unpublished data, obtained from the records of the state department, and lithograph reproductions of Colonial and Revolutionary flags and the Stars and Stripes in several forms.

The association has secured the legal right to erect a suitable monument over the grave of Betsy Ross, in Mount Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia, from her descendants, who hold the deed to the family lot.

The gratifying results obtained were made possible through the co-operation of the press, and the association extends its thanks to the editors who have brought its patriotic purposes to the notice of their constituents.

It is the belief of the directors that those who have not yet become associated in the cause will hasten to consummate the objects, and, at the same time, assure to every home the distinction of being represented on the roll of honor.

As a result of a review of the books, at the close of the first year, the states are represented in the following order:

Pennsylvania, 224,130; New York, 115,110; New Jersey, 70,290; Massachusetts, 17,850; Maryland, 16,890; Rhode Island, 6,990; Ohio, 6,810; District of Columbia, 4,500; Illinois, 4,440; Delaware, 3,420; Connecticut, 2,910; Indiana, 1,470; Michigan, 1,350; California, 1,170; Missouri, 900; Iowa, 870; New Hampshire, 750; Minnesota, 650; Colorado, 690; Utah, 600; Maine, 570; Louisiana, 510; Virginia, 420; Wisconsin, 360; West Virginia, 330; Kentucky, 330; Kansas, 240; Florida, 180; Vermont, 150; Tennessee, 150; Georgia, 90; Alabama, 90; Nebraska, 90; North Carolina, 60; North Dakota, 60; South Dakota, 60; Texas, 30; Montana, 30; Idaho, 30; Oregon, 30.

The following states have a miscellaneous representation of less than thirty, the number required for a complete club:

South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Wyoming, New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, Nevada.

California's Forests.

An Eastern syndicate is being organized to buy up all of California's famous redwood forests.

SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Part Played in It by Women of the Northwest—Chat of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—The reception given by Mrs. Cushman K. Davis at her home on K street was probably, with one exception, the most brilliant "at home" held in Washington today. The Davis residence is next door to the home of Mrs. Washington McLean, the mother of Mrs. Dewey, and there Mrs. Dewey received. A gorgeous throng of diplomats in court dress and army and navy men in full dress uniforms poured from the Dewey reception to pay their respects to the wife of the Minnesota senator. Mrs. Davis was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Page Morris, Mrs. Rodriques, Miss Fletcher, niece of the Minneapolis congressman, Miss Lamprey, of St. Paul; Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Roach, and the Misses McNaughton and Marie Collins.

Besides the diplomatic, army and navy guests, there were many senators and representatives and high government officials, as well as many Minnesotans now residing in Washington. Altogether it was one of the most notable receptions of the day, being outranked in point of numbers only by the receptions at the White house and by that of Mrs. Dewey. Mrs. Davis also assisted Mrs. McKinley in receiving at the White house in the morning.

* * *

After today the people who mingle in official society life in this capital will begin what is considered one continual round of pleasure. The president on Jan. 1 of every year inaugurates the official society season by a reception at the executive mansion. As is well known he receives the diplomatic corps, the supreme court justices, the army, the navy and minor men under his administration. After the New Year reception at the White house the members of the cabinet and their wives follow the usual custom in giving weekly receptions which the general public may attend. The wives of the senators and representatives also have a receiving day each week, and the custom heretofore in vogue will be followed this winter.

From the Northwestern states, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, wife of the director of the United States census, will lead in lavish entertainments and receptions during this social season. Both of these women have admirably equipped residences for entertaining, and propose to give the Northwest more representation than it has heretofore had in official society circles. The wives of the members of the lower house from Minnesota are not society people in the sense that they will endeavor to make a stir in the capital this winter, but the majority will be "At Home" to their friends from the Northwest states.

Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of the senator from North Dakota, will also figure extensively in a society way this winter. Mrs. Hansbrough is one of the brightest of the many bright women who will make Washington a home this season. Her residence on Florida avenue will probably be the scene of many brilliant but small receptions weekly, beginning when the season is fully under way.

Mrs. MacCumber, the wife of the junior senator from North Dakota, will not attempt to rival Mrs. Hansbrough in her entertainments this year. Mrs. MacCumber, however, will receive with pleasure her friends who visit Washington from North Dakota.

The representatives from the states further west than Minnesota have very few members whose wives will figure extensively in Washington society at this session of congress. It will, therefore, fall upon the Minnesota and North Dakota devotees to have this section placed upon a footing with those who cut the usual swath in society in this capital when congress is assembled.

* * *

Senate experts estimate that the contest over the seat of Clark, of Montana, charged with having secured his election by corrupt means, will cost the government not less than $50,000. About eighty witnesses, fifty of them members of the legislature that elected Clark, have been summoned. Their mileage alone from Montana to Washington and return will cost $27,000. They will be allowed $3 per diem while in attendance, or a total of $240 a day. The committee hopes to get through with them in three days. Three weeks would probably be nearer to the time they will be here. Stenographic reports of the testimony, printing and other expenses will run the total up to $50,000 at least. Clark's enemies expect these witnesses to testify to a state of facts which will compel the committee to report a resolution declaring Clark's seat vacant. But the senate investigating committees are used to hearing a senator's enemies thunder at a great rate in the index and then fall down ignobly when it comes to making good their accusations under oath.

* * *

Representative Bailey, of Texas, now wears a plug hat of the latest vintage and a purple tie. Moreover, he has had his hair cut. It will be recollected that in the early days of this administration Mr. Bailey gained fleeting notoriety by declining an invitation to dine with President McKinley, on the ground that he could never wear the spiketailed coat that is a distinguishing feature of a gentleman's evening dress. He adhered to his long-tailed, double-breasted frock coat. His headgear was a broad-brimmed black slouch hat of the genus cowboy. His neckwear was a white tie. His straight black hair was worn long, as that of an Indian. Thus arrayed and accoutred, with his smooth-shaven face, he looked like an ante-bellum planter, or a statesman of the olden time. No one will now be surprised to learn that he has donned full evening dress and gone to a banquet of the New York Reform club.

* * *

Senator McBride, of Oregon, proposes to enlarge the pension list by granting pensions to certain officers and enlisted men of the life saving service, and to their widows and minor children. This is, without doubt, a most commendable measure, but it will be difficult of passage, because it will be considered the entering wedge to the successful consideration of a general civil pension roll which has long been in consideration in certain quarters. Civil pension bills, drawn upon lines in vogue in England and Germay, have been annually introduced in the American congress during the past decade, but have never gotten a favorable report. It does not now appear that the present congress will give such a measure favorable consideration.

Senator McBride's bill proposes a pension for every superintendent, keeper of a crew or member of a crew of the life saving service of the United States who has been or may be hereafter disabled by disease or injury incurred while in the actual performance of his duty in such service, and has been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged. It is proposed to pension the widow, or, if there be no widow, the minor children.

The rate, commencement and duration of pensions of this class shall be governed by the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws; "and for the purpose of this act the rank of superintendent in the life saving service shall be held equivalent to that of a captain in the navy, and the rank of a keeper of a crew in the life saving service shall be held to be equivalent to that of an ensign in the navy, and the rank of a member of a crew in the life saving service shall be held to be equivalent to that of a seaman in the navy or a private in the army: Provided, that no person shall receive at the same time both a pension and the pay of his rank and station in the life saving service, or for the same time a pension and the extra pay allowed to keepers and members of the crew and widows and children of such persons by sections 7 and 8 of the act approved May 4, 1882."

* * *

The Admiral Dewey "loving cup," manufactured from contributions from every section of the United States and even from the new insular possessions, of one dime, in its completed splendor, has reached Washington and is on exhibition in a window of one of the leading jewelry firms of the Capital City.

It will be recalled that the testimonial to Admiral Dewey was started by a newspaper of New York city, which issued a call for contributions of 10-cent pieces which were to be ultimately melted and by artificers converted into a great monument of silver, useless except as an ornament as it appears. It was stipulated in the contract so to speak, that no one individual should contribute more than one silver dime. Canadian dimes were not accepted, though they pass current in various portions of the United States. The great loving cup was made from dimes contributed by 70,000 people and nearly all were melted down and used in the manufacture of this useless piece of metal. Those not absolutely melted to form the pedestal and the great cup itself were utilized to place what one might term a frieze around the cup.

The actual base of the great cup is of rosewood, probably about three feet square. Surmounting this is a great bowl made of silver, in form reminding one of an urn, which might be used to place a palm in during the winter months. However, that is not its purpose. It is merely the base for the piece de resistance, the cup itself. When coupled together, base and cup, it will reach ceilingward nearly ten feet, and if Admiral Dewey should ever wish to take a loving drink from it he would be obliged first, of course, to fill it—the dime givers did not obligate themselves to do this—which would call for at least ten gallons. Then he would be forced to secure a stepladder to reach the summit, and a small derrick manned by several trusty servants to elevate the monster piece of silver to his lips. Its utility as a drinking mug is about equal to that of one of the great smelting pots in the Carnegie steel works. As a work of the silversmith's art, however, it is very beautiful.

The "cup" itself rests upon four supports, presumably representing dolphins, though they really have heads reminding one more of a pug dog. The pug dog dolphin has scales, and these scales are formed by placing layers of dimes along their bodies. The cup, it might be here stated, is an urn-shaped affair and is surmounted by a figure representing "Victory." Held aloft in her right hand is a wreath and to her left breast she clasps an excellent portrait of the admiral. The bowl of the "cup" has engraved allegorical representations of the entrance of the Asiatic fleet under Dewey into Manila bay, the subsequent fight and destruction of Admiral Montojo's fleet and also a representation of the home where Dewey was born.

The "loving cup" has with it a large volume about the size of an ordinary newspaper sheet heavily bound in silver, which contains the names of the 70,000 who contributed to this monstrous piece of silver. These names are written upon sheets of vellum.

The whole affair is really a masterpiece, but of course its utility is nil. About all Admiral Dewey could ever do with it would be to place it as a centerpiece upon a dining room table, and even at that he might have to elevate the ceiling in his dining room.

The "cup," base and volume containing the 70,000 names, will be on exhibition for several days prior to being transferred to the residence of Admiral Dewey. Just at present the great piece of silver representing the admiration in which the victorious naval conqueror is held by 70,000 of the citizens of his country is being reviewed by hundreds daily.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

Editor Langum is getting all kinds of abuse from his Republican brethren because he dared to speak well of Reishus' administration of the grain department. Langum should learn to always meekly indorse the screed and falsehoods prepared by the Republican press bureau, instead of expressing his own opinions. Then he will be lauded as a loyal Republican.—Appleton Press.

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Hon. A. F. Ferris, of Brainerd, wants to be a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia. But Philly can't teach that gentleman anything about subterranean politics, and it's a question what he wants to go there for except to get inspiration from Quay.—Little Falls Herald.

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Congressman Eddy announces his candidacy for renomination. About the same time the opponents to the Mill street federal building site at Fergus Falls declared that he can't be. It is too bad to have a measly public building of greater importance than all the other interests in the district. His political manager is not helping him a bit in Otter Tail county.—Moorhead Independent.

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There is a suspicion gaining ground that the Van Sant boom is founded largely on wind, or something else equally unstable. If there isn't a solid substructure we'll have time to discover it before the convention, thanks to the industry of the genial captain.—Anoka Herald.

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If Capt. Van Sant is as strong as his friends have reason to think he is, it will benefit rather than harm him to have the bushes thoroughly beaten for the other candidates, that they may be run through the separator of political opinion and dumped onto the straw pile.—Goodhue County News.

Oldest Tree.

The town of Kos, the capital of the small Turkish island of that name lying off the coast of Asia Minor, possesses the oldest tree in the world. Under its shade Hippocrates inculcated his disciples in his methods and views concerning the healing art 2,000 years ago. Tradition carries the age of the tree back to the time of Aesculapius (of whom Hippocrates was a lineal descendant), which would add some 400 years to its age. A great part of the trunk is built round, and there is a fountain known as Hippocrates' Fountain. The circumference of the trunk is 300 feet, and there are two mean lower branches, which are supported by masonry columns.

Woman's Rights.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine years and by Turkish law at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

World's Silver Product.

This country holds second place among the nations as a silver producer, her output of the white metal last year being valued at $32,118,400. Mexico surpasses her as a silver producer, her product last year being worth at current prices $33,475,000. Taking the United States and Mexico together, they produce 67 per cent of the world's product of the argentiferous metal.

Grasshopper Plague.

The authorities in Algeria gave $40,000 toward fighting grasshoppers. In one district 3,200 camels were employed to carry the material for burning over the places where eggs had been deposited.

Whale Meat a Delicacy.

That the Japanese consider salted whale meat a delicacy would appear by the quantities purchased. The whales are caught off the coast of Korea, the flesh and blubber cut up, salted and sent to Japan for sale as food. Over 2,000,000 lbs of the whale meat was imported into Nagasaki alone last year.

BILL IN GOOD HANDS

PROVIDES FOR A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC SERVICE IN NEED OF IT

Treasury Department Now Overweighted With Matters Which Do Not Properly Belong to It—Other Measures That Will Be Urged at Present Session—Effort to Improve Revenue Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Chairman Frye, of the senate commerce committee, says that there are three bills of importance pending before that committee, which will be favorably reported to the senate after congress reassembles. In an interview he talked interestingly about these measures, adding:

"They are the shipping bill, the bill to establish a department of commerce and industries, and the bill for the reorganization of the revenue cutter service on lines similar to the navy."

Replying to a question as to the prospect for legislation that will establish a department of commerce and industry, Senator Frye said:

"I think there is a universal demand from boards of trade and commercial organizations that such a department be created. Last congress I introduced a bill for that purpose, and held several hearings before the committee on commerce, at which a very strong sentiment developed in favor of the bill. Petitions and memorials in favor of it flooded both houses of congress, but other matters arose which prevented action. I have reintroduced that bill, with some amendments widening the scope of the proposed department, and will use my best endeavors to secure its passage. It is now before the committee on commerce, in charge of a very energetic subcommittee composed of Senators Nelson, of Minnesota; Hanna, of Ohio; and Clay, of Georgia. I think I am safe in predicting early and favorable action upon it.

"The necessity of this new department is so apparent as to require little explanation. Any one who is conversant with public business knows that the treasury department is overweighted with matters which do not properly belong to it. We have to send to as many as half a dozen different bureaus in the department for information we need in connection with bills before this committee.

"I notice," continued the senator, "that there is some agitation for the establishment also of a department of mines and mining. Now there is no reason in the world why all matters relating to mines and mining could not be referred to a bureau of the proposed department of commerce and industries. They would be exactly within the province of the latter department, and I believe that the sentiment of the majority of the committee on commerce is in favor of making mines and mining a bureau of the new department.

REVENUE SERVICE RELIEF.

"There is another bill in which I am very deeply interested," said Senator Frye, "and which I am going to push to the limit. This is the bill to put the revenue cutter service on the same footing with the navy. There is no more just measure proposed to congress. The committee on commerce, I believe, will make a unanimous report in favor of it; in fact, the report is written and ready to be presented at almost any time.

"No branch of the public service has received as shabby treatment as the revenue cutter service. It was only by adding an amendment to an appropriation bill that I secured the retirement of some thirty revenue cutter officers who had grown old and gray in the service. There is no braver lot of men in either the army or navy. They are always on duty, without shore assignments, exposed to dangers, and in case of war they are pressed into the naval service. The records of the last two or three years alone show the most heroic deeds to have been performed by the officers and men of this service. Take, for instance, the overland trip through Alaska, in midwinter, to the relief of the shipwrecked whalers at Point Barrow, in the Arctic sea, made by officers of the revenue cutter Bear. This service is as fully entitled to all the provisions of promotion and retirement as is the navy, and the pay and allowance of the officers should be the same. I am very hopeful of favorable action on the part of congress."

Mr. Frye does not appear very sanguine of action on the Nicaraguan canal proposition at this season. If the rehabilitation of the Panama Canal company by the infusion of American capital and a New Jersey charter has been actually accomplished every obstacle will be thrown in the way of the Nicaraguan canal scheme.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Berlin—Emperor William has conferred the title of prince on Count von Eulenburg, the German ambassador at Vienna.

New York—The United States battleship Texas, from Norfolk, where she landed the dead of the Maine brought by her from Cuba for interment in the national cemetery at Arlington, passed in Sandy Hook at 9:50 a. m.

New York—Some anxiety is being